

FISHER SAYS HIS WIFE

KILLED MRS. KLINGER

Made Astonishing Statement to District Attorney Cummings Last Winter—Afterwards Wrote Contradictory Letter—Says That the Ends of Justice Demanded That He Tell Who Was Responsible for the Deed—Lawyers Before Jury.

The fate of Henry Fisher, on trial for his life in the Northumberland county court at Sunbury, will be placed in the hands of the jury this morning, when Judge Savage will charge the jury.

Last evening in Sunbury there were many who had watched the progress of the trial who confidently expected a first degree. Yesterday afternoon the lawyers made their pleas to the jury. John I. Welch of Shamokin, summed up the evidence for the defense. He claimed that Fisher had proven an alibi and made an endeavor to throw the blame for the murder on a shoemaker, who has died since the trial. He claimed that the prisoner is insane.

Attorney Shipman, for the prosecution made a clear case of circumstantial evidence against the prisoner. After a strong net of circumstantial evidence had been woven about Henry Fisher, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Klinger, the commonwealth sprung a surprise upon the defense yesterday afternoon by offering in evidence a confession by the prisoner, in which he acknowledges that he was an accomplice in the crime, though affirming that his wife, and not he, committed the deed. The statement was made by the prisoner upon his own request to District Attorney Cummings on December 3, 1906, several days after he was placed in jail on the charge of murder. The graphic story told by Fisher, then panic-stricken with fear of the gallows, was taken down by Court Stenographer Cummings and afterwards transcribed for use in court.

In his confession the prisoner tells of the quarrels between his wife and Mrs. Klinger, with whom they boarded, of several unsuccessful attempts made by his wife on the aged lady.

The story was revolting and nauseating. Mrs. Fisher is described as having put disgusting ingredients in Mrs. Klinger's coffee with the hope that they would cause her death. The night before the murder Mrs. Fisher cut the heads from some matches and put them in the coffee. At 3:30 a. m. Fisher awoke and went into Mrs. Klinger's room to see what time it was. She was sitting in bed crying and reading her Bible. Fisher went back to bed and rose several hours later. At breakfast Mrs. Klinger tasted the sulphur in the coffee and accused Mrs. Fisher of trying to poison her. A quarrel ensued and Fisher ran from the house. He came back in the afternoon, but the house was locked. He tried to get in several times, but could not. At 4 o'clock he met his little daughter on the step. "Mommy's dead! Mommy's dead!" she cried. Taking his hand she led him through the house to the front room. Mrs. Klinger lay in a pool of blood. Mrs. Fisher explained that she had killed the aged woman in the kitchen with

the stove raker and dragged the body to the front steps to make it appear that she met death by falling down stairs. She was hurriedly removing the evidences of the crime. Fisher said, "People don't fall face up!" He started to turn the lady's face down when he saw a dressmaker coming in the gate. He ran to the door and shouted, "Mrs. Klinger is killed!" The evidence against him was strong enough to put him in jail, though he didn't rightfully belong there.

He made a second statement on December 16th in a letter which he sent to the district attorney. He says that his first story was wrong and that he wanted to tell the truth. After leaving the house on the morning of the murder he returned at 9 o'clock just in time to see his wife strike Mrs. Klinger with the raker on the neck. She struck the woman again five times on the head before desisting. She explained that they had been quarreling and that her temper had mastered her. He and his wife cleaned away some of the evidences of the crime and then he went down town and got drunk while she went to her sister's house in Tharptown. Mrs. Klinger lived until 10 o'clock and when she died the shoemaker living next door heard a noise in the house.

Fisher expressed himself as very sorry to implicate his wife in the crime, but the ends of justice demanded it.

A month after Fisher had written this confession, he wrote to his wife, threatening to implicate her in the crime. "You're not as innocent as you say you are," he wrote. In the next letter which he wrote he pleaded with her to stand by him. "You know I fell in the creek when I was drunk and got the nosebleed Sunday night and that is where the blood on my shirt came from." He appealed to her sense of duty to him. "You know I'm your husband and in awful trouble, and you ought to get me out. Think of the terrible weight which would be on you for the rest of your life if I should go to the gallows." His confession seemed to rankle in his mind. "Sometimes I say things and turn right around and say something different. It's trouble that I have." He detailed an elaborate alibi for her to present in court to clear them both.

After the documents had been read Mrs. Fisher's sister was called to the stand and testified that at 10:30 o'clock on the day of the murder Mrs. Fisher came to her house in Tharptown and stayed there until four in the afternoon. Fisher therefore must have been alone in the house at the time he said his wife was there also.

Warden McDonnell testified that Fisher said they couldn't prove he did the deed, in court. He wasn't afraid; they never hang people in this county anyway. The most he would get was ten years.

The Devil's Due

At the hearings in the government suit to dissolve Standard Oil it has been developed that John D. Rockefeller owned 26 per cent of the stock when the holding company was formed in 1899. It has also been developed that the total profits of the company from 1882 to 1906 were \$551,922,904. Assuming that Mr. Rockefeller's share through the quarter of a century covered by the figures averaged 26 per cent., his own personal profits appear to have been \$143,499,945. In the same period a partial compilation of his gifts to educational, charitable, religious and scientific objects shows an expenditure of \$102,055,000.

This compilation, we say, is incomplete on its face, and takes no heed of the smaller benevolences of the "oil king," of which indeed, no publication has ever been made. On the face of it, Mr. Rockefeller has done somewhat better than the old tithing system of the Hebrews prescribed. He has returned to his fellow countrymen in ways dictated by whatever his own sagacity or the advice of expert phil-

anthropy could suggest, \$10 out of every \$11 received from his chief source of income. It is likely, if the totals were corrected, that practically the entire face value of his Standard Oil dividends would be found to have been contributed to public objects.

These figures speak for themselves. Doubtless Mr. Rockefeller has considerable investments aside from those with which he is chiefly identified in the public mind. Yet his contributions stand by themselves, not only for their gross totals, but for the proportion they bear to income. From no other American industry has the public received a gratuitous dividend of such dimensions, amounting, as it does, to 23 per cent. of the entire profits of the refining business. The showing has nothing to do with the object which the government is pursuing in the pending suit. But on those who have derided Mr. Rockefeller's essays in philanthropy and have scoffed at his contributions as a mere fraction of his means, it imposes the necessity of a little hard thinking.

Oklahoma

On Tuesday last the election in Oklahoma took place, and it demonstrated beyond all question the extraordinary trend towards radicalism. The people of the world-be Commonwealth then registered themselves as distinctly and ever overwhelmingly favorable to State prohibition, adopted the much-talked-of Constitution by a surprising majority and elected the Democratic ticket. As to the bearing of all this upon Oklahoma's ambition for Statehood, now apparently so nearly realized, we shall know in the immediate future. Should the President conclude that the new Constitution squares at one with the enabling act and the fundamental law of the land, he will doubtless soon proclaim the new State. In the event of a contrary decision, it will be months, perhaps years, before Oklahoma is a State.

The people at large are not so much interested in the Statehood matter, however, as they are in the radicalism

of this aspirant for State authority. This finds its expression in the constitution which, it will be remembered, was formulated in months of debate and has just been approved by a tremendous vote. No matter what its characteristics, it expresses the deliberate views of the ablest men in Oklahoma and is the sentiment of the entire territory.

The Constitution prohibits the monopolization or consolidation of competing public service corporation; absolutely divorces railways from the control of oil or coal lands; creates a railway commission with powers as ample as those now lodged in the Interstate Commerce Commission; adopts the initiative and referendum, and gives trial by jury to a person accused of contempt or violating an injunction. It goes to the very limit, in fact along the lines advocated by men of the Bryan school for curbing corporations and limiting the powers of the courts.

S. S. WORKERS AT UNIONTOWN

The Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association, with headquarters in the city of Philadelphia, is one of the greatest organizations of Christian workers in the State. Its annual conventions bring together a larger number of delegates than any other religious organization. With auxiliary associations in all of the sixty-seven counties and these sub-divided into district associations, it has a system of organization that carries its benefits to every local school no matter where it is located.

Pennsylvania is the largest Sunday School State in the Union. Within the borders of the State are eleven thousand and sixty-five schools enrolling 1,682,497 members, nearly one-fourth of the population. This vast organization will hold its Forty-third Annual Convention in the city of Uniontown, Fayette county, October 9, 10 and 11, 1907.

Uniontown, therefore, will be the mecca toward which the Sunday School workers, regardless of denominational creed or name, will journey from every county in the State.

A program of unusual strength has been provided. Melvin E. Trotter, a rescue mission worker of national wide reputation will direct the spiritual and devotional part of the convention. Grant A. Tullar and Owen Meredith, of the firm Tullar and Meredith, New York, music publishers will have charge of the music. The executive and business part will be looked after by Hon. John Wanamaker and Mr. H. J. Heinz, the former Honorary President and the latter President of the State Association.

The program also contains the names of Dr. Martin O. Brumbaugh, Phila.; W. C. Pearce, Chicago; Mrs. M. C. Lamoreaux, Chicago, and many other workers of note and prominence. Uniontown is preparing through a carefully selected committee to entertain this gathering in a manner never before equalled. For forty-three years this convention has annually held its meetings. All the important cities in the State have been visited; Uniontown, therefore, is endeavoring to do the thing just a little nicer and just a little better than all the rest.

The Montour County Association is entitled to 3 delegates. Credential cards entitling holders to reduced rates on all railroads and special entertainment rates at Uniontown can be secured from D. R. Williams, Danville, Pa., the County Corresponding Secretary, or from W. G. Landes, General Secretary, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia Pa.

Mrs. M. E. Martin, Uniontown, left yesterday for Brooklyn, after a visit with Mrs. Hannah Roat, Bloom street

NEWS ITEMS FROM 'ROUND THE STATE

Lewis Brown, aged 48 years, fell asleep on the railroad track at Chadd's Ford, Chester county, on Monday, and was decapitated.

John Sinoki, a mine driver of Mahanoy City, undertook to correct the vicious habits of a mule on Monday when the animal kicked him on the forehead and killed him.

In a fight with John Bryan, Isaac Griest, of Oxford, had his thumb so severely bitten that it had to be amputated at the Chester county hospital.

While hunting near Point Marion, Fayette county, on Monday, Raymond McMahon, aged 13 years, accidentally shot his brother Lucian, aged 7 years, causing his death.

Rev. J. Potter Moore, a retired Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and former chaplain of the State house of representatives, died at Harrisburg on Monday, aged 64 years.

COMMON SENSE

Leads most intelligent people to use only medicines of known composition. Therefore it is that Dr. Pierce's medicines, the making of which print every ingredient entering into them upon the bottle wrappers and attest its correctness under oath, are daily growing in favor. The composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines is open to everybody. Dr. Pierce being desirous of having the search light of investigation turned fully upon his formulas, being confident that the better the composition of these medicines is known the more will their great curative merits be recognized. Being wholly made of the active medicinal principles extracted from native forest roots, by exact processes original with Dr. Pierce, and without the use of a drop of alcohol, triple-refined and chemically pure glycerine being used instead in extracting and preserving the curative virtues residing in the roots employed, these medicines are entirely free from the objection of doing harm by creating an appetite for either alcoholic beverages or habit-forming drugs. Examine the formula on their bottle wrappers—the same as sworn to by Dr. Pierce, and you will find that his "Golden Medical Discovery," the great blood-purifier, stomach tonic and bowel regulator—the medicine which, while not recommended to cure consumption in its advanced stages (no medicine will do that) yet does cure all those catarrhal conditions of head and throat, weak stomach, liver and bronchial troubles, weak lungs and hang-coughs, which, if neglected or badly treated lead up to and finally terminate in consumption.

Take the "Golden Medical Discovery" in time and it is not likely to disappoint you if you give it a thorough and fair trial. Don't expect miracles. It won't do supernatural things. You must exercise your patience and persevere in its use for a reasonable length of time to get its full benefits. The ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed have the unqualified endorsement of scores of medical leaders—better than any amount of lay, or non-professional, testimonials. They are not given away to be experimented with but are sold by all dealers in medicines at reasonable prices.

CLUNG TO LIFE.

An Old Time Natchez Indian Who Refused to Be Sacrificed.

One of the repulsive features of the laws under which the Natchez Indians were governed was that when a member of the royal family of the nation died it was necessary that several others of the people should accompany him to the tomb by suffering death at the hands of executioners. When the "great sun," the hereditary chief of the whole nation, died, all his wives, in case he were provided with more than one, and also several of his subjects were obliged to follow him into the vale of shadows. The "little suns," secondary chiefs, and also members of the royal family likewise claimed when dying their tribute of death from the living. In addition to this, the execrable law also condemned to death any man of the Natchez race who had married a girl of the royal line of the "suns." On the occasion of her death he was called upon to accompany her.

"I will narrate to you upon this subject," writes an old French chronicler of Louisiana, "the story of an Indian who was not in a humor to submit to this law. His name was Etteocatel. He had contracted an alliance with the "suns." The honor came near having a fatal result for him. His wife fell sick, and as soon as he perceived that she was approaching her end he took to flight, embarking in a pirogue on the Mississippi, and sought a refuge in New Orleans. He placed himself under the protection of the governor, who was at that time M. de Bienville, offering himself to be the governor's hunter. The governor accepted his services and interested himself in his behalf with the Natchez, who declared in answer that he had nothing to fear, inasmuch as the ceremony was over, and as he had not been present when it took place he was no longer available as a candidate for execution."

YORKSHIRE PIES.

Here is the Way They Were Made in the Olden Days.

The delicacy of the Yorkshire pies of olden days may be judged by the following recipe from an old fashioned cookery book: "First make a good standing crust, let the wall and bottom be very thick; bone a turkey, a goose, a fowl, a partridge and a pigeon; season them all very well; take half an ounce of mace, half an ounce of nutmegs, a quarter of an ounce of cloves and half an ounce of black pepper, all beat fine together; two large spoonfuls of salt, and then mix them together. Open the fowls all down the back and bone them, first the pigeon, then the partridge; cover them; then the fowl, then the goose and then the turkey, which must be large; season them all well first and lay them in the crust so that it will look only like a whole turkey; then have a hare ready caud and wiped with a clean cloth; cut it to pieces—that is, joint it; season it and lay it as close as you can on one side; on the other side woodcock, more game and what sort of wild fowl you can get. Season them well and lay them close; put at least four pounds of butter into the pie, then lay on your lid, which must be a very thick one, and let it be well baked. It must have a very hot oven and will take at least four hours." It is not surprising to find that a footnote adds that the crust requires a bushel of flour.—Chambers' Journal.

THE STORMY PETREL.

A Naturalist's Efforts to Discover the Secret of its Flight.

A naturalist visiting Algeria bought from a sailor four captive stormy petrels. They weighed about 150 pounds apiece. Their wings were five inches wide and had a spread of four feet. The ability of the petrel to breast the most furious storms has been universally admitted. Its name is derived from its power of walking on the waves, like the apostle Peter, and its courage and strength in planting its footsteps on the crests of the most tempestuous sea have given a text to many writers. The naturalist, wishing to release his captive petrels, threw one of them into the air. It tried to fly, but fell headlong, went crashing against a stone wall and battered out its brains. He took the second petrel to an upper story and launched it from a window; but, having no initial velocity, it, too, fell like a stone. The third bird he took to the top of an observatory and pushed it out into space. It flapped its wings desperately, but nevertheless lunged downward and broke its wings against a post.

The naturalist was now convinced that the stormy petrel's feats at sea are made possible because it first gets up momentum by running along the top of the water. Wishing to give the remaining bird a chance to demonstrate his theory, he took it out into a desert like plain bare of grass, smooth as the surface of a calm sea. "Here," the naturalist reports, "I set my fourth petrel down. It squatted at first and then turned with its back to the wind and its wings outstretched and started running, beating its wings, not hampered by any herbage. It ran a hundred yards, carrying its weight less and less on its feet and finally all on its wings, but all the time skimming the ground. At last with a single bound, catching the wind, the petrel rose sixty feet, circled around and flew past me overhead and glanced at me on its way, as if to say, 'Success in flight is all based upon momentum.'—Harold Boice in Everybody's.

JOHN HIXSON

NO. 116 E. FRONT ST.

MONUMENT AND BODIES REMOVED

The new park just now seems to be the centre of interest and there is hardly an hour of the day when a group of lookers-on may not be seen viewing the operations. The work is progressing very rapidly along all lines.

The concrete pavement being constructed by P. J. Koefler is finished along nearly one-half of the way. The grading is completed sufficiently far to reveal just how much work in this line will be required. It is now plain that the entire amount of work involved will prove considerably less than was figured on in the beginning. In grading, probably only little more than one-half of the cemetery will need filling up, while over a small portion the surface will have to be removed.

The monument in the north-east corner erected to the memory of the Wolf family, along with the remains of the five persons buried there, has been removed to the Odd Fellows' cemetery on a plot near the Geisinger mausoleum.

Hiram Wolf, who was born in 1823 and died in 1895, was first lieutenant in Company H, second Pennsylvania volunteers, Mexican war. His body and another one of the family were enclosed in a metallic casket and were very easily removed. The remains of the other members of the family were in a remarkably good state of preservation, which is attributed to the fact that the north-east corner lies high and dry. In graves in other portions of the tract that lie lower and in which interments were more recently made scarcely any trace of the remains are found.

Miss Mullen's Demise. Miss Catherine Mullen, after a long illness departed this life at 10:15 o'clock Tuesday night. She was twenty-two years of age and was a most highly respected young lady. She was the daughter of Mrs. John F. Mullen, who survives along with the following brothers and sisters: John Mullen, of this city; James Mullen of Philadelphia; Charles Mullen of Newark, N. J.; Margaret (Mrs. Harry Amey) of Chicago; and Ella (Mrs. John Mintzer) of Danville. Date of funeral will be announced later.

PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. James Dutton have returned to Holmesburg, after a visit at the home of W. G. Kramer, West Mahoning street.

Miss Nellie Milliken will return to Middletown, Conn., today after a visit with friends and relatives in Danville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Riffle and daughters Mildred and Blanche, of South Danville, returned last evening after a visit with friends in Williamsport and Watsonstown.

Miss Clara Detwiler returned yesterday for a visit with friends in Ocean City and Philadelphia.

Miss Jen Alice Mingle, of Newport, Pa., who has been the guest of Miss Tillie Keener, left yesterday for a visit with friends at Lewisburg.

Miss Pearl McCormick will return to her home in Pittsburgh today after a visit with her aunt, Miss Gussie Bruder, Bloom street.

Mrs. Thomas Kidd, Sr., of Philadelphia, is visiting relatives in Danville.

John F. Stine, representing the Horlacher Brewing company, of Allentown, visited his old friend Dr. J. J. Kline in this city yesterday.

Miss Alice Gross, Water street, left yesterday for a few days' visit with friends in Williamsport.

Mrs. Butler Passes Away.

Mrs. Sarah Butler, wife of James Butler, Sidler Hill, an old and highly esteemed resident, passed away at 8 o'clock yesterday morning after an illness of many months.

The deceased was seventy-five years of age, a native of Somersetshire, England, who spent forty-two years of her life in Danville.

Beside her husband the deceased is survived by two sons and four daughters: Harry Stokes, of Terra Haute, Ind., and Lawrence Butler of Sault, Ste. Marie, Canada; Mrs. Adelaide DeHan, of Terra Haute, Ind.; Sarah (Mrs. Daniel Davis) of Madison, Ill.; Catherine (Mrs. Jacob Kessler) Sidler Hill; Agnes (Mrs. Thomas Kidd) who resides at the parental home.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

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